

CLAIMS LISTING

1. (original) A method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a mammal, wherein the growth of the tumor depends on basic fibroblast growth factor-stimulated angiogenesis, said method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a bFGF-active PAF antagonist.
2. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bFGF-active PAF antagonist comprises tetrahydro-4,7,8,10 methyl-1 (chloro-2 phenyl)-6 (methoxy-4 phenyl-carbomoyl)-9 pyrido [4',3'-4,5] thieno [3,2-f] triazolo-1,2,4[4,3-a]diazepine-1,4 ("BN-50730").
3. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bFGF-active PAF antagonist comprises CV 3988.
4. (original) The method of claim 1, additionally comprising the step of administering to the mammal another compound that inhibits tumor angiogenesis.
5. (original) The method of claim 4, wherein the additional compound is chosen from a group comprising WEB 2086, INF-2 α , TNP-470, endostatin, SU 5416, SU 6668, batimistat, angiostatin, and celecoxib.
6. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said administering of the bFGF-active PAF antagonist is performed by subcutaneous injection, intravenous injection, intraperitoneal injection, or transdermal absorption.

7. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the mammal is a human.
8. (Previously amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the tumor is chosen from a group comprising carcinomas of the lung, breast, colon, stomach, pancreas, skin, uterus, cervix, vagina, penis, mouth, larynx, esophagus, liver, kidney or prostate; sarcomas of the muscle or connective tissue; osteosarcomas; neuroblastomas; glioblastomas; neuroblastomas; Hodgkin's disease lymphomas; non-Hodgkin's lymphomas; B-cell lymphomas; T-cell lymphomas; acute lymphocytic leukemias; chronic myeloid leukemia; acute myeloid leukemia; and non-malignant tumors.
9. (original) The method of claim 8, wherein the tumor is a form of carcinoma of the lung.
10. (original) The method of claim 8, wherein the tumor is a form of carcinoma of the prostate.